

CONGRESS

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings in Both Houses.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Morgan presented the Conference report on the fortifications bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Morgan called up the resolution offered by him on the 14th inst., directing the Committee on Finance to report a bill to give to all paper money issued by the United States as a legal tender for the full value of the bills in gold or silver, and addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it.

Mr. Sherman moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, and argued against the resolution. In his remarks he made the statement that \$1,000,000 in U. S. bonds had ever been paid in gold; that had been paid at other Government debts were paid, in checks or in paper money, or gold or silver coin.

Mr. Carlisle asked Mr. Sherman whether the holder of a United States bond stood on any different footing from any official of the United States, and whether the one did not receive payment for his bond just as the other received payment for his salary.

Mr. Sherman replied that the person who presented his bond to the Treasury for payment was treated as any other person having a claim upon the Treasury.

Mr. Carlisle remarked that there was this difference: That the bondholder could require payment in coin, whereas the individual debtor had not that right.

Mr. Sherman admitted that, but said that practically the bondholder was precisely like any other public creditor.

Without coming to a conclusion, the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the resolution gave way to the regular order of business.

Mr. Sherman moved that the resolution be discussed, but was laid aside without action.

After passing several House bills of local interest, the Senate went into Executive session, and when the doors opened adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Catches (Miss, D.), from the Committee on Rules, reported the Fitch resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five members to inquire into the supervision and administration of election laws by officers of the United States in the City and County of New York, so far as the same relate to members of Congress.

The question on the resolution, which was finally passed after considerable confusion and squabbling.

All the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill, and the amendments increasing the appropriation for the World's Columbian Commission were non-concurred in.

Mr. Durbin (Ill., D.) moved to concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$5,000,000 in sovereign 50-cent coin pieces.

Mr. Atkinson called up his amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor at the Exposition.

The Chair decided that the motion was not in order until the Senate amendment which Mr. Atkinson proposed to amend was concurred in. The Senate amendment was non-concurred in.

The question was then taken on Mr. Durbin's amendment regarding the \$5,000,000 50-cent pieces, and it was non-concurred in—yeas, 91; nays, 116.

The Sunday-closing bill was taken up. A conference committee on the sundry civil bill was appointed, after which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

In the Senate after the transaction of the routine morning business, the anti-option bill was taken up, and Mr. Vest took the floor and argued against the measure.

Mr. Vest's bill was a "bold, wicked legislative highwayman, boot and spur."

Mr. Washburn replied to Mr. Vest's attack on the bill, and was frequently interrupted by Senators asking questions.

Mr. Daniel also opposed the bill at considerable length. He had not concluded when the hour for adjournment arrived, and the bill was laid over without action.

In the House Mr. Burrows (Mich., R.) from the Committee on Rules reported a resolution providing that from now till the end of the session the Speaker, after the call of conference, should be authorized to call for any calendar may be called up for action. Passed.

Under the rule just reported the Speaker proceeded to call the roll of committees, and a number of measures were reported and passed. The House adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

In the Senate the House joint resolutions as to sending to the Patent Office to the World's Columbian Exposition models and drawings of inventions by the United States, as requested from the Queen Regent of Spain, the Emperor of Germany, and others the loan of articles, books, papers, maps, and other relics of Christopher Columbus, were severally laid before the Senate and the House.

The Conference report on the deficiency bill was presented and agreed to. There was a failure to reconcile disagreement.

Mr. Macdonald inquired as to particulars, it being impossible to learn anything from the report as it would be written in Sanscrit.

Mr. Hale, who presented the report, made an explanation. All points of disagreement between the two Houses were taken up, and except as to five points. One of these was the provision as to payment of the Pacific Railroad Companies for transportation. The next item was that in respect to the salary of the new assistant Attorney General, as requested from the Queen Regent of Spain, the Emperor of Germany, and others the loan of articles, books, papers, maps, and other relics of Christopher Columbus, were severally laid before the Senate and the House.

A further conference was asked as to the disputed items.

House joint resolutions as to the affixing of the great seal of the United States to certain documents showing the Administration and Administrators of the United States Government at the beginning of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America were laid before the Senate and the House.

The Senate and the House agreed to a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to affix the seal of the Senate to the same documents.

Mr. Carey, from the Committee on Territories, reported back House bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State, and said that he would not call it up until next session. A majority report was presented.

The anti-option bill was taken up, and Mr. Daniel and Mr. White made long arguments against the measure. No conclusion was reached on the bill, which went over.

The bill granting pensions to the survivors of Indian wars from 1832 to 1842 was passed.

The Senate adjourned at 6:10 p. m.

In the House, the Speaker called for committee reports under the rule passed yesterday, and Mr. Hooker called up a bill to provide for the calling of an International Arbitration Congress.

Mr. Blount (Ga., D.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up the bill to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada. Mr. Blount said that the President had in two messages called the attention of Congress to the fact that notwithstanding treaty rights American citizens were discriminated against in the matter of transportation through the Welland Canal. St. Lawrence and other canals. A rebate was accorded to Canadian vessels which was not accorded to American vessels. This bill was designed to require that this discrimination should be abolished, and that the treaty rights of American citizens should be preserved.

Mr. Hunt (Ill., R.) said that the pending bill was one that deeply concerned the people of the Northwest and the cities of the East—everywhere that the grain trade concerned American citizens. The grain producers sent their grain by the lakes and the canals and by railroads. Vast crops were passed by water during the water season, and the mode of passage from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario was by the Welland Canal. American citizens were entitled to the use of that canal on terms of equality with Canadian citizens. For that right they had paid a great price. It was a

reciprocal privilege. We gave Canada the use of the Great Lakes on which the Government had lavished millions of money. For that we were entitled to the use of the Welland Canal if we paid the same tolls that the Canadians did. Every year great sums were spent for the use of the Canadian locks, which we welcomed Canadian vessels to pass free. But while we did this, we found that for every cargo that passed through the Welland Canal we were charged 10 times as much as were the Canadians. It was a bad fact that the American trade was subject to 10 times the exactions that Canadian trade was in passing through the Welland Canal. For every \$50,000 was exacted from Canadian ships, \$500,000 was exacted from the grain raiser and shipper of the Northwest.

After further argument the bill was passed without dissent.

After an ineffectual attempt to obtain a quorum on the passage of the bill to authorize the issue of postal fractional notes, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

In the Senate House joint resolution authorizing the acceptance of 354 medals presented to the officers and crew of the United States steamship Baltimore by the King of Sweden, in commemoration of their services in transporting the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden, was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations and passed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Peffer, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the relations of employers and employees, rates of wages, and as to what legislation, if any, should be enacted by Congress on the subject, was taken up, and Mr. Peffer addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it.

At the close of Mr. Peffer's remarks the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Voorhees as to the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration in labor questions, was taken up, and Mr. Call addressed the Senate in support of it.

Mr. Quay reported and the Senate passed a bill for the dedication of the Lafayette Hotel in Washington during the Grand Army Encampment.

The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. White addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure, speaking nearly three hours.

The bill went over without action.

Several bills on the calendar were taken up and passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Simpson of the Grand Army National Encampment, which cut off many requests for unanimous consent. A resolution was adopted setting apart Monday for the consideration of the resolutions reported from the committee investigating the Postmaster-General.

The bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to issue fractional postal notes came up as unfinished business, but the time allowed the committee to report was not reached, and the bill resumed its place on the calendar.

The Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were then taken up, and one hour's debate was granted on the amendment.

Mr. Atkinson called up his amendment increasing the appropriation for the World's Columbian Commission were non-concurred in.

At 6 o'clock the House took a recess. At the evening session a large number of private bills were passed by the Committee of the Whole, but none of them came up for final action in the House. The adjournment took place at 10:15 p. m.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Citizens' committee of the Grand Army National Encampment extending an invitation to the Honorable Vice-President and such representatives of the Senate as may be deemed proper, by committee to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic and other ceremonies on that occasion, which was ordered to lie on the table.

After the transaction of morning business the bill to regulate the manner in which property shall be sold under orders of the court of any United States Court was taken up and debated at considerable length, but was laid aside without prejudice.

The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hansonburg addressed the Senate in favor of the measure.

The Senate adjourned at 6 p. m.

In the House, after the morning hour, the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were taken up on motion of Mr. Sayers (Tex., D.), and they were debated at great length and non-concurred in, and another conference ordered.

Mr. Turpin (Ala., D.) called up for consideration a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory with reference to the admission as a State of the Union. After considerable filibustering against the resolution, it was finally withdrawn.

The bill opening to settlement the Kickapoo Indian lands was taken up, and the resolution in Committee of the Whole, but no conclusion was reached.

The House adjourned at 4:15 p. m.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

Immediately after the morning hour Mr. Vest introduced his anti-option bill, and provided for the securing and maintaining uniform value of silver as a money metal throughout the world. The resolutions were laid on the table.

The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. George addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill. He concluded his argument at 5:20 p. m., and Mr. Wolcott submitted a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance. The motion was not acted on, but went over.

Mr. Cullom offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, granting the ladies of the United States the right to wear hats in the Capitol building on the 19th of September, to the Grand Army and the Woman's Relief Corps.

Mr. Hunt then addressed the Senate in favor of the anti-option bill, and it was laid on the table.

But little business was transacted by the House today. There was not a quorum of members present, and the House was called to order, and some time was spent in securing a quorum.

Mr. Wheeler (Mich., D.) called up as the special order the report of the Committee investigating the workings of the Pension Bureau.

Mr. Enloe (Tenn., D.) suggested that debate be limited to two hours on a side, but no limit was placed on the debate.

Mr. Little (N. Y., D.) took the floor in advocacy of the majority resolutions, which give it as the judgment of the House that Commissioner Raum should be removed from office by the President.

Mr. Lind (Minn., R.) opposed the resolution.

Mr. Enloe (Tenn., D.) spoke in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Lind (Minn., R.) was interrupted by Mr. Sayers (Tex., D.), who submitted a disagreeing report on the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Holman (Ind., D.) moved that the House recede from the amendment granting the widows of deceased Representatives the balance of salary which such members would have received.

Mr. Hayes (Iowa, D.) moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost.

Filibustering was then resorted to and kept up for the balance of the session, which kills Raum in the committee which was not able to call them up again at this session. The House adjourned at 6 p. m.

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HAPPENINGS AT

HOMESTEAD.

Summary of the Various Important Events of the Past Week.

On Thursday last, the 21st inst., Hugh O'Donnell, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, arrived in Homestead and a few hours later journeyed to Pittsburgh, where he surrendered himself to the authorities. This action was considered by all of the strikers as the best to be taken. The charge against him is that of conspiracy to defraud the Carnegie Works, and the prospect of a long imprisonment pending the trial does not appear to affect him in the least.

Gov. Pattison was approached on Thursday night by a delegation of citizens, who requested of him that the troops be withdrawn from the scene of action, and he frankly informed them that the soldiers were absolutely necessary in Homestead at the present time, no matter what the citizens might think, and that they would be kept there for quite a while longer. He further referred to the fact that there were \$500,000 in the State Treasury, and if necessary every cent of it would be spent in endeavoring to keep down the lawlessness which had already given Homestead such an ill name.

The steamer Tide left Pittsburgh Thursday night with 85 or 70 workmen on board for the Carnegie Works. Upon arriving at the mill landing it was found that quite a number of the men had deserted, and it was thought that they left the boat as she passed through Lock No. 1.

A secret conference, over an hour in length, was held between the Governor of Pennsylvania, the President of the Amalgamated Association, and Hugh O'Donnell, at the latter's residence. While nothing definite is known as to what business was transacted it is thought that the subject of the removal of the troops from Homestead was discussed.

Gov. Pattison left for Pittsburgh on Friday morning. Before he left he stated emphatically that no change had been made in the orders to the troops, and that none would be made.

The big mill fence, and it is thought that at the present time there are 250 non-union men at work. The armor-plate mill, the open-hearth mill, and the press shop are all in operation.

Messrs. Brennan and Cox, attorneys for the Amalgamated Association, presented applications for the release on bail of Hugh O'Donnell and Earl Ross, the positions being the same as in the application of Burgess McKelvie.

After the court proceedings of the Pinkerton men who were in the mills on the day of the strike appeared in the office of Mr. A. A. Alois, the President of the Carnegie Works.

Several prisoners from different parts of the County were placed in a row in the inside corridor. O'Donnell being fourth in the row.

The Pinkertons were admitted one at a time, and it was not until the last one, a man named a passing look at the fourth man. None of them would say a word regarding the incident, but one of the jail officers hinted after that one and all of them had recognized O'Donnell as being one of the principal participants in the tragedy of July 6.

Altogether the most important and startling event of the week was the attempted assassination of the Hon. Earl Ross, President of the Carnegie Works, on Saturday afternoon.

He was seated in his private office when his colored messenger entered and announced that a well-dressed young man desired an interview with him. Mr. Frick granted the request, and the man entered.

A moment later a pistol shot was heard, and upon rushing to the room the clerks of the foundry found Mr. Frick lying on the floor, and the blood from his wounds had completely bespattered the neat white flannel suit of his adversary.

The assassin endeavored to escape, but was caught before he had gone many steps, and turned over to the police. Doctors were at once summoned to the relief of Mr. Frick, and it was found that he was painfully though not seriously hurt. The shots entered the neck above the base of the skull on either side.

One passed out between his shoulders and the neck was removed from the opposite side of the neck. The third shot missed. The assassin was found to be Alexander Berkman, aged 29 years, a Russian Jew, formerly an employee of Johann Most. When taken to the Central Station and searched it was found that he had in his mouth two dynamite cartridges such as were used in the explosion which took off his head. He said that he wanted to kill Frick because he was an enemy of the people.

Reports show that Mr. Frick is now resting easily and appears to be making good progress in his recovery. He expressed his desire to return to work as soon as possible, and it is the intention of his associates to let him continue the direction of the contest, they believing that the work of Alexander Berkman, aged 29 years, a Russian Jew, formerly an employee of Johann Most. When taken to the Central Station and searched it was found that he had in his mouth two dynamite cartridges such as were used in the explosion which took off his head. He said that he wanted to kill Frick because he was an enemy of the people.

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